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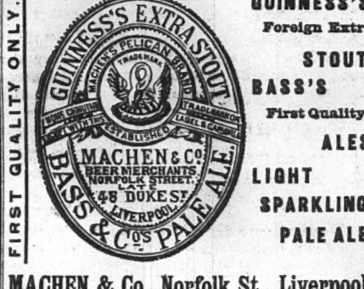
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THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1906.

# LORD CROMER'S REPORT.

In yesterday's issue we gave our opinion on some portions of Lord Cromer's important review of the position of Egypt on an economical point of view. His Lordship's reassuring remarks on the soundness of the situation are of especial value. "So far as I can gather," he says, "the great rise in the value of land in Egypt, the sudden rush which has been made to invest capital in various commercial undertakings, the recent serious failure in connection with the sugar industry and other cognate circumstances have somewhat tended to foster a suspicion that Egyptian affairs generally are unsound, and that a reversion, accompanied possibly by disastrous consequences, will probably take place before long." Lord Cromer regards this suspicion as by no means remarkable in view of the very rapid development of the country, although he has hitherto refrained from expressing a definite opinion on the subject. But this time he abandons his reserve and remarks, "I think, however, that I may now say that, so far as I am able to forecast the future, no sufficient ground exists for holding the pessimist views to which I have alluded above." This is, of course, apart from any political complications that may arise. The reasons for his Lordship's view are succinctly summarised in the following passage, which gives in miniature a comprehensive survey of the economic situation:—

"I conceive that, in spite of any warnings which may be given, the illusory prospect is not likely in Egypt more than elsewhere to become altogether a thing of the past. Company promoters will continue to prey on unwary investors. Weak speculators will go to the wall. At times a monetary crisis of some magnitude may even occur. At this moment (early in March) Egypt may almost be said to be passing through such a crisis. The problem of whether sugar can or cannot be profitably produced is still undecided, and should it be eventually decided in the negative, a good deal of temporary inconvenience and monetary disturbance may, without doubt, be caused, until the land now under cane is used for the cultivation of other crops. Further, the extent to which the wealth of the country depends on

cotton unquestionably involves an economic risk of some gravity, more especially in view of the fact that the crop shows a tendency to diminish in quantity and to deteriorate in quality, whilst the habits and state of education of the mass of the population enhance the difficulty of applying such remedies as are dictated by agricultural science to avert both the diminution and the deterioration. But when full allowance is made for these and other circumstances of a like nature, I see nothing which points to any great probability of events occurring which will seriously check the prosperity of the country. I base this conclusion on the broad fact that the main causes to which the recent remarkable increase is attributable are not of a temporary and ephemeral, but of a permanent and solid character, and that with reasonable prudence on the part of all concerned in the management of Egyptian affairs, with strict adherence to the sound principle that the functions of Government and the development of commercial enterprise should not be vested in the same individuals, and with timely efforts to check the evils which may arise from faulty agricultural processes there is no reason why a relapse should take place." The fact that Egyptian agriculture is practically independent of rainfall and that the flow of the Nile is now largely controlled and will in future be still more under control lends stability to agriculture. The soil is exceptionally fertile, the population is neither redundant as in India nor below the standard required for an adequate supply of labour. The country is immune from draught and consequently from famine, while taxation is now low and is being still further reduced. "Can any other country," asks Lord Cromer, concluding his survey of the economic position, "show natural and adventitious advantages tending towards the acquisition and maintenance of material wealth equivalent to these? I doubt it."

It will be observed that while confident as to the general soundness of conditions, Lord Cromer admits the possibility of periods of crisis, and one of these may arise through the failure of the sugar industry. The history of sugar growing in Egypt has certainly been unfortunate. Sugar refining was first established in the country in 1881 and a second factory was started in 1892, the two being amalgamated in 1897 under the title of the Société Générale des Sucreries. In 1902 a financial syndicate, called the Delta Sugar Corporation, was formed to finance the Sucreries Company. The latter, however, was brought to grief by the failure of MM. Henry Say et Cie., and has quite recently been declared bankrupt. Lord Cromer declines to express an opinion as to whether sugar production can be made profitable in Egypt, but he affirms that the experiment has not yet been fairly tried, and it seems indeed clear that the collapse of the Sucreries Company was attributable rather to the engagements entered into with Say et Cie. than to disabilities inherent to the manufacture in Egypt. It is obviously desirable that the country should have some other staple crop besides cotton to rely upon, and the Government is inclined to support the industry by all legitimate means. At present, however, the sugar industry is in a state of suspended animation. Of still more importance is the diminution in the quantity and the falling off in the quality of the cotton crop which has recently manifested itself. The total crop for the year 1904-5 was 6,352,000 kantars (kantar equal to 94½ lbs), a decline of 57,000 kantars as against the previous year, the total being also smaller than any return for the three previous years. Worse still, it is stated "on undoubted authority" that the quality of the crop tends to deteriorate. The causes of these declines are (1st) insect pests, in particular the cotton worm, which is estimated to have done £2,000,000 worth of damage in 1904, and whose depredations are not properly combated by the fellahs; (2nd) the effect of rotations; (3rd) over-watering, that is to say, drenching the fields when the water supply arrives; and (4th) over-cropping; this last being the most serious. It has been suggested that the Government should intervene to prevent over-cropping, while the Agricultural Society is endeavouring to improve the methods of native planters; but for the time being the great cotton growing industry of Egypt is certainly somewhat under a cloud. In spite of these drawbacks, the prosperity of the Egyptian cultivator appears to be increasing. The yield of the land-tax has risen from L.E. 4,684,000 in 1903 to L.E. 4,903,000 last year, while—more significant still—the arrears due at the end of the year have fallen in the same period from L.E. 34,600 to L.E. 18,000, and only 80 acres were sold up in 1905 in execution of taxes. The figures suggest that the land boom in Egypt has not yet been carried to an altogether inordinate extent. Further evidence of the prosperity of the country is afforded by the fact that the net earnings of the railways have increased steadily during the past four years, last year's total of L.E. 1,327,000 being L.E. 94,000 in excess of that of 1904 and L.E. 26,000 over that of 1902. As the report remarks, the policy of improving and extending the railways and the capital expenditure connected therewith are fully justified by these results. In summing up the history of last year in Egypt we cannot do better than quote the final words of Lord Cromer's report:—"In concluding my report for last year I stated that, in view of the recent signature of the Anglo-French agreement, the year 1905 opened under auspices of a peculiarly favourable nature for the cause of Egyptian progress and reform. I think it may be said that this anticipation has been realised. During the past year the whole machine of Government worked very smoothly. It will be seen from the report which I now submit that improvements in various directions have been effected. There is every reason to believe that this steady and uniform rate of progress will be maintained in future years, but nowhere must there be undue haste."



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Cattle Plague.

Bovine typhus has made its appearance in the Ghirgeh district.

## Sahara as a Winter Resort.

A company is being formed, the "Financial News" humorously remarks, to exploit the Sahara Desert as a first-class winter resort.

## Ras el Tin Barracks.

The tender of Messrs. Ceti and Palanca for the construction of new barracks at Ras el Tin at a cost of L.E. 23,886, has been accepted.

## Mining Royalties.

The Government is at present considering a scheme of levying royalties, or Government dues, in connection with the Egyptian mining industry.

## Cairo Foundlings.

The mortality among the children received at the Cairo Foundlings Hospital continues to be very high. Last year, out of 76 children admitted no less than 64 died.

## Alexandria Popular University.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Popular University will be held on Sunday next, 13th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the treasurer and the secretary and of electing seven members of the committee.

## Ministry of Justice.

Mr. A. J. Wakeman Long, judge at the Native Tribunal of First Instance of Tanta, and Mr. M. H. Rafferty, Inspector attached to the Committee of Judicial Surveillance, passed the elementary examination in Arabic held on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd May.

## Russians at Port Said.

The number of Russian officers and men who have passed through Port Said from Manchuria and Vladivostok from the 6th January to the 7th inst. is 81,277. A further batch of 18,723 are expected at Port Said shortly, which will make up a total of 100,000.

## "Poste Restante."

A post office notice states that persons wishing to receive their correspondence at the distribution windows of post offices are earnestly requested to take the necessary steps to have such letters addressed "Poste Restante." Those who subscribe to special boxes will facilitate sorting by having the number of their box put on their address.

## Accidents in Harbour.

At 10.15 a.m. to-day a sailor of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Semiramis, while painting, fell on to the pontoon from the ship and seriously injured his head. He was immediately conveyed to the German Hospital. A native labourer, while working cargo from the S.S. Royal Prince into a lighter, had three fingers of his right hand cut off by an iron girder falling on him.

## Universal Penny Post.

The motion for universal penny post brought forward at the Postal Congress at Rome by the Postmaster-General of New Zealand and supported by Saba Pacha, the Egyptian Postmaster, was defeated. Great Britain and a few other nations abstained from action, but America and Australia voted for the motion. Mr. Henniker Heaton states that it is now believed that two or three other Powers will, however, under the Restricted Union clause, adopt universal penny postage.

## The Sudan Railway.

A large contract for a number of first, second, and third class corridor carriages, together with sleeping, dining and kitchen cars, has just been placed with the Brush Electrical Engineering Company. The dining and kitchen cars will be divided into several compartments, consisting of dining compartment at one end, with kitchen, stores room, attendant's room, &c., at the other end. The sleeping cars will be divided into compartments, each compartment accommodating two persons.

## Suicide.

M. Paul Drapel, a teacher at the Khedivial School, Cairo, committed suicide yesterday morning by blowing his brains out. It seems that for some time past M. Drapel had complained of mental depression, and yesterday, shutting himself up in the water-closet of his house, he fired two shots at his head with a revolver. M. Drapel was a Swiss, aged 48 years, and was on the eve of retiring. He leaves a widow and two daughters, both of whom are in Europe, besides a boy of 12, who lived with his parents. The funeral of the deceased, whose suicide is attributed to an attack of neurasthenia, took place yesterday afternoon.

## A Bankers' Bank Wanted.

Lord Cromer, in the chapter on banking in his report, remarks: "In a country such as Egypt, where a comparatively high rate of interest is easily obtainable, it must often be a temptation to bank managers to borrow large sums from the market on short terms for employment in advances. After examining the balance sheets of most of the leading banks, I cannot help thinking that it is worth the attention of the Directors to consider whether the proportion of their liabilities covered by cash, by money at call on short notice, or by first class securities should not be increased. This consideration confirms me in the view which I have long held, that it is most advisable that an institution should exist in this country which will, to a certain extent, be what is termed 'the Bankers' Bank,' and which, in the event of a commercial crisis, would be able to afford assistance to institutions which might find themselves in temporary difficulties."

## ANGLO-TURKISH CRISIS.

## WARSHIPS ASSEMBLING AT PORT SAID

## CONTRADICTORY RUMOURS.

## HAS TURKEY GIVEN IN?

## MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

PIREUS, May 9.  
Prince Louis of Battenberg, with two cruisers, has arrived here. The other vessels of the Second Cruiser Squadron are expected to-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Thursday.

H.C.S. Minerva has returned here and is now coaling. She will probably leave again to-morrow.

As we go to press we learn that British warships are arriving at Port Said, and a number are expected there during the course of the day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Suez, Wednesday.

H.H.S. Nour el Bahr returned to Suez from Akaba this forenoon, and is now coaling, ready for departure.

A strong detachment of coastguards with camels, 5 guns, and large quantities of ammunition, passed across to the Quarantine station Chat, situated opposite Suez. The transport of stores and ammunition is still continuing.

The barracks at the camp situated out of the town of Suez have been ordered to be made in readiness at once to receive troops.

"Al Lewa" states that a rumour, as yet unconfirmed, was current in Cairo yesterday to the effect that an agreement was being prepared wherein Great Britain would agree to consider the Sinai Peninsula as a trust in the hands of Egypt and would guarantee that no forts or fortifications should be placed there by the Khedivial Government.

"Al Mokattam," on the other hand, learns from Constantinople that the Ottoman Government refuses to agree to England's demands in regard to the Sinai Peninsula, and that it has no intention of giving way. The "Mabehin" has, accordingly, ordered the Ottoman Embassies to sound the European Chancelleries on the question. The Sublime Porte, at the same time, has prepared a detailed statement of the claims which Turkey possesses over the Sinai Peninsula, with a view to forwarding this to the other Governments, after receipt of the Ambassadors' replies.

"Al Ommeh" says: Do the English really believe that the Mussulman Egyptians would place themselves at their disposal if they were called up to fight their brethren, the Ottomans? Moslems would never do such a thing. If some of them, however, did obey the English, the Ulema of Egypt would launch fetwas against them as rebels and enemies to the Caliph of the Faithful. The Occupation Press are misleading their English readers if they say otherwise.

## COASTGUARDS FOR SINAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Suez, Thursday.

A patrol of coastguards left here yesterday for the Sinai Peninsula.

## ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The hired transport Dilwara, conveying the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, sailed from Malta on Tuesday last and is due at Alexandria to-morrow morning.

The 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry and the 2nd Munster Fusiliers, at Gibraltar, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Egypt if necessary.

It is understood that the Admiralty is chartering very little tonnage for the purpose of conveying British troops to Egypt. Apart from the Leyland liner Cestrian, it is believed no other big boat will be taken up. A good many men are however, coming out in small drafts by the usual means of transport.

## "NO NEWS."

The strictest reticence is observed by the military authorities regarding the situation and we were informed at the Alexandria Headquarters of the Army of Occupation this morning that no information was available.

## DIPLOMATIC VIEWS.

The "Diplomatic" correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" remarks:—"In certain diplomatic circles, notably those where representatives of the smaller Powers speak their views, the opinion is being expressed that England is wholly in the wrong over the boundary question, and that there is little doubt that Germany is of the same way of thinking, however neutrally she may outwardly comport herself. The English attitude is regarded as provocative, in that it attempts to prevent, or at any rate nullify, the fortification of Akaba, since Akaba is practically commanded by Tabah, and who so holds the latter may as well (strategically speaking) be possessed of the former also.

"The feeling in London generally seems not so optimistic as foreign correspondents report of their respective centres. The Opposition seems to consider the Government to be somewhat slow to realise possible contingencies in Egypt. Upon these, most undoubtedly, Turkey is relying, and for this reason her present action is placed on a totally different footing

from many former exploits of the Sublime Porte. Indeed, not until she has lost all hope of a Moslem rising in Egypt will she withdraw. At the same time the Ottoman Ambassador has proved more conciliatory in bearing if no less firm on the points at issue."

Diplomatically speaking, we enjoy the support not only of France but of Russia, who has made the strongest representations to the Sultan. This proceeding is but part of the new Anglophile policy of Russia—a policy which may lead her in certain eventualities to take concerted action with us. For this, however, the price asked is something nearly if not quite exorbitant. It is well known to interested onlookers that Russia has been renewing her efforts towards a general "understanding" with England on the Near Eastern question, and the present crisis is providing her with an opportunity of pressing her views upon the British Government. The discussion of these views must be at present reserved. It will be sufficient to indicate that they embrace the whole subject of the spheres of influence north of Afghanistan, and deal with the ultimate fate of Constantinople "in certain eventualities." Certain diplomats in London declare that the knowledge of these Russian overtures has also operated towards precipitating the present crisis, the hope being to provoke some show of "Pan-Islamist" feeling as a danger signal to Europe. Such are the cross-currents of international politics!

## AUSTRIAN OPINION.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Vienna states that the attitude of Turkey both towards England and Persia is being followed in authoritative quarters there with the greatest attention. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that the Egyptian conflict in particular might possibly assume a serious character, first of all for the quite comprehensible reason that England would under no conditions allow Turkey to remain in possession of the point on the Sinai Peninsula recently occupied by her, as this would seriously injure British prestige in Arabia.

The real danger of the situation, however, lies in the circumstance that this Turkish usurpation is connected with the religious and Mohammedan question. Turkey wishes to be in possession of the direct road to Mecca, in order again to prove to the entire world of Islam that she is the true protectress and ruler of Islam.

Moreover, reasons exist there at the present moment for the belief that Turkey is supported in her proceedings against England by a Continental Power, and everyone acquainted with the matter knows that this Power can only be Germany. Without such support it would be inexplicable that the Porte should take up such an offensive attitude against Egypt and England. The opinion is also pretty widespread that what Turkey seeks for the abandonment of her pretensions to the occupied point is simply compensation from England. It is, of course, understood that the Sultan's idea of compensation in this matter lies in the 3 per cent. supplementary Customs duty so ardently desired by him.

Any complication between Turkey and Egypt would naturally involve a serious reaction upon the Balkan Peninsula, for which reason everything possible would be done in Vienna to restrain the Porte from further aggressive steps. It is, however, known there for certain that no Power contemplates intervention, as England alone is in a position to undertake any mediation with regard to Egypt.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' SALARIES.

The Financial Adviser will submit to-morrow to the Council of Ministers, which will meet in Alexandria, under the presidency of H.H. the Khedive, that part of the report of Lord Cecil's Commission which concerns the salaries of the petty officials of the Government. The principle established in 1901 remains in force, that is to say, that admission to Government service will be granted to applicants who have attained the age of 18, and have obtained a certificate of primary education. In the matter of salary, the following changes are recommended: That the commencing salary of L.E. 4 be increased to L.E. 5, and that there be a yearly increase of half a pound, except in the case of an unfavourable report, until the salary is L.E. 9. Candidates provided with "certificates intermédiaires" will receive L.E. 6, and those with a second-class certificate, L.E. 7.

This increase will apply to all branches of the Government, excepting the Mixed Courts and Railways, the Railways being subject to a special rule, in view of the importance of this department.

No supernumerary may receive less than L.E. 3 per month.

In the Ministry of Finance admission to the staff will be made without going through the formalities required in the other administrations.

Employees already in service will benefit by this change just as if it had been made at the date of their entry into the Government.

The increases proposed will require this year L.E. 65,000 out of the L.E. 120,000 grant placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance, and for next year L.E. 95,000.

The Commission will next month consider a scheme for increasing the salaries of the higher State officials, an increase which will date from January 1 of this year. An extra grant will be made to meet this additional expenditure.

## Anglo-American Nile Steamers

HOTEL COMPANY.  
River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.  
THREE sailings a week.  
Agents at Alexandria  
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD

## POLICE ASSAULT CASE.

## EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

## FULL REPORT OF THE TRIAL.

The charge brought against Mr. Teakle, of the Ministry of Public Instruction, by the Cairo Police, of assaulting a policeman in the discharge of his duty, came before Mr. Alban at the British Consular Court in Cairo yesterday morning.

The witnesses for the prosecution, which was conducted by Captain Vernon-Jarvis, of the Cairo Police, were Said Ismail, the assaulted policeman, Mr. P. W. Macbell, Mohamed Effendi Mahmoud, Mr. Macbell's secretary, and Osman Eff. Mahmoud, of the Sanitary Department. Said Ismail, the policeman, was first examined. He gave his account of the alleged assault in full. According to him, two Europeans whom he identified as Mr. Teakle and Mr. Sharp persisted in following the left (N.) side of the Kasr-el-Nil Bridge while crossing from the Ghazireh end, in spite of his protests. On their refusing to pay any attention he stepped in front of them, whereupon Mr. Teakle seized him and pushed him away. Both continued on their course and laughed at him. After further details he stated that accused, after crossing the bridge to the right (S.) side, turned on him while he was standing peacefully in the middle of the bridge and seized him by the throat, shaking him vigorously.

Space does not allow us to give in full the evidence under examination and cross-examination of this witness. His replies to Mr. Le Breton, counsel for the defence, were mainly in the negative. He absolutely denied having touched accused, declaring that the law forbade the police to lay hands on people in such cases. It was true that accused did not understand him, but a native acted as interpreter after the first collision and explained his orders. Much more followed in this style—Shawish Said Ismail's evidence differing in no particular from that of the policeman all over the world, who, being human, always assumes the rôle of persecuted angel in similar cases.

Mr. P. W. Macbell was then called and made a statement to the effect that on April 14, a little after 6 p.m., he was driving with his secretary over the Kasr-el-Nil Bridge towards Ghazireh. His secretary called his attention to a fracas between a European and a policeman some 40 yards from the end. Looking round he saw a policeman in the centre of a group which contained one European for certain. The policeman appeared to be hustled. He passed the group at a trot, told his secretary to tell the coachman to stop, got out of his carriage, and went back towards the scene of the dispute. While so doing he saw the shawish wrest himself free and move towards the middle of the road, where he paused to adjust his tunic and collar. A European then rushed at the policeman, who put up his hands as if to ward off a blow, seized him by both hands, and turned him round violently. He saw then that he was turning him round to read his number. In so doing he used the maximum of violence quite unwarrantably and unnecessarily. He considered that the shawish behaved with remarkable self-restraint. The two Europeans, one being the aggressor, went along the right (S.) pavement to the end of the bridge. The policeman followed and appeared to make a report to Mr. Roberts, of the Cairo Police, who was there. One of the Europeans gave his card to Mr. Roberts. Witness also went up to him and told him to inform the Commandant of the Cairo Police that he had witnessed the assault. He took the card given and read on it the names of Mr. R. G. Teakle and Mr. Sharp (the latter in pencil), Turf Club. Seeing the words "Turf Club" and recognising that these were Englishmen he asked accused whether he was a member of any Government service. Accused said he belonged to the Ministry of Public Instruction and also said, "I hope you saw the policeman assault me first." Witness replied, "N," he could only answer for what he had seen. To a question by Capt. Vernon-Jarvis, nothing interposed between him and Mr. Teakle at the time of the assault. He was perhaps 8 yards away, as near as he could get without being mixed up in the affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Le Breton as to what he meant by "the maximum of violence," witness stated that he thought accused was using all his force in turning the policeman round. He did not think the policeman was trying to hide his number. Asked if he was aware that Mr. Teakle had courted enquiry into the incident, witness stated that this was a departmental question not bearing directly on the case. The Court allowing the question, witness stated that accused had made no objection, in his knowledge, to an enquiry.

Mohamed Bey Mahmoud was called and sworn. His account of what he had seen tallied with that of the previous witness till he reached the point where he descended with the Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior from the carriage. He here stated that accused walked fast towards the shawish and a struggle ensued. He could not see the policeman's hands. Accused appeared to be trying to obtain his number. Mr. Macbell did not appear to be annoyed over the incident.

Mahmoud Effendi Osman, of the Sanitary Department, was then examined. He remembered seeing the incident and that Mr. Teakle laid hands on the policeman. He did not remember what the policeman said. He did not remember offering to give evidence on behalf of Mr. Teakle. He did not remember offering to interpret or interpreting; in fact, he remembered nothing whatever. This was the more remarkable seeing that a few days after the incident he had written a letter to Mr. Teakle for the British Consular Court in

which he gave an account of what he had witnessed.

The first witness called for the defence was the accused. Succinctly rendered, his account of the incident ran thus. He was crossing Kasr-el-Nil Bridge on the left side about 6 p.m. on 14th ult., when he heard a policeman shouting. He heard the word "Yaminak," but knowing little Arabic did not imagine the shouts were addressed to him. The policeman then came up from behind and getting on the pavement in front of him pushed him back. The policeman was talking vigorously. Witness did not understand and said "Stanna shweir." Several people collected and witness tried to pass the policeman, who again thrust him back. Learning that the policeman wanted him to cross the road witness then crossed diagonally, but before reaching the other side turned back to take the policeman's number. He tried, as he thought, to hide it, whereupon witness took him by the hands and tried to see his number. The policeman took a half turn to keep only the Arabic numbers in his view. He at last forced him to show the European number.

In reply to questions by the prosecution: It was untrue that he rushed at the policeman: In his opinion the policeman was trying to hide the number. The policeman would not in his opinion have gone to the Cairo end of the bridge to report him had he not taken his number. He never struck the policeman.

Counsel for the prosecution now cross-examined witness on his knowledge of Arabic and proved himself quite unfamiliar with the regulations of the Ministry of Public Instruction, to the amusement of the public, which was mainly recruited from that Ministry.

Ibrahim Zeki was then called. His attention, he said, was first called to the incident by the policeman's curses, which he translated. The policeman took Mr. Teakle first by the arms. Accused neither struck him nor seized him by the throat, but pushed him away. The second time the policeman pushed him back more vigorously. He heard Mr. Teakle say he had better take the shawish's number. The latter tried to hide it, putting one hand over the European number and turning away. He offered himself as witness on behalf of accused, whom he had never seen before.

Cross-examined by prosecution as to why he did not come forward and explain matters, he said that it was certainly not his business to interpret to the police.

Mr. J. S. Sharp, of the Ministry of Public Instruction, was then called and sworn. He said that while going along on the left side of the bridge he heard a policeman shout. The policeman then rushed in front of him and caught him by the coat. He said "Sibah" (Drop it) and removed the man's hands. He could not see whether Mr. Teakle was pushed as people interpreted. Mahmoud Osman came to him and said, "You had better move across the road" and "The police are always rude like this." He started, looked back, and saw the policeman in the way of accused. Accused then came across. The rest of his evidence agreed in the main with accused's, save for his statement that accused took the policeman by the shoulders.

Mr. Le Breton, addressing the Court, stated that the policeman's evidence was like that of all policemen in such cases, but he would like to point out that the prosecution had brought no other evidence to prove that accused first attacked him, while a study of the facts went to prove that the policeman only thought of reporting the affair when his number had been taken—a sign of a guilty conscience. Mr. Macbell's evidence must be regarded as prejudicial.

Capt. Vernon-Jarvis, for the prosecution, was understood to say that it was excessively unlikely that a policeman would ever lay hands on an Englishman, of whom he stood in great awe. The fact that accused, according to one of the witnesses for the defence, had his hands on the shawish's shoulders was important as proving that the latter could not have lifted his hand to cover the number.

This ingenious, if daring, deduction was received with a certain incredulity by the Court and counsel for the defence and with manifestations of an ill-timed hilarity by the public. The Court then summed up. It appeared clear to the Judge that accused and Mr. Sharp, who were on the wrong side of the bridge, did not understand that the policeman was shouting to them to cross. The policeman then took Mr. Sharp by the coat and next pushed Mr. Teakle's back, and a scuffle ensued in which the policeman was the aggressor.

Mr. Teakle then crossed, leaving the shawish in the middle of the road but rather unfortunately, being no doubt excited, turned back to take the man's number, and being rightly or wrongly under the impression that he wished to conceal his number, tried to force him to show it. Mr. Macbell's evidence was rendered of less importance by the fact that he only saw the concluding and not the opening stages of the incident, and had formed an exaggerated estimate of the violence employed by accused. Under the circumstances he would dismiss the case.

Proceedings terminated at 1.15 p.m. and Mr. Teakle was the recipient of hearty congratulations from the public.

Instrumental Concerts  
Every Night  
On the Verandah of the  
**Windsor Hotel,**  
ALEXANDRIA.  
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.  
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

## Beck &amp; Co's Pilsener Beer.

BREMEN.  
Obtainable from every Respectable Firm  
IN CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUDAN.  
Otherwise apply to  
E. J. FLEURET, F. MICALLEF, Sole Agents.  
Cairo, 11, Rue Midan, Alexandria.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. the Khedive has been pleased to confer the rank of commander (3rd class) of the Omaniieh on Mr. H. von Pittner, general agent for the Austrian Lloyd at Alexandria; the rank of officer (4th class) of the same order on M. Christoph Tomassovich, commandant of the Amphitrite, and the rank of officer (4th class) of the Medjidieh on M. Elia Niche-tiche, second in command, and M. Luigi Righel, chief engineer of the same vessel.

The "Journal du Caire," in its issue of Tuesday last, announced the impending retirement of Mr. Webb and of Mr. Clowes, and also declared that Sir William Garstin would resign as soon as he was assured of a position on the board of the Suez Canal. All these statements are baseless.

Baroness Rucker-Jenisch, wife of the late German Consul-General at Cairo, gave birth on Tuesday to a girl at Kleinpottok, near Hamburg.

The post vacated by Count Wedel, late "Conseiller de Legation" at the German Agency at Cairo, has been conferred on Baron von Gruenen, Secretary of Legation at Tokio.

Lieutenant W. Byam, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been ordered to Egypt for duty.

M. Carlo Jean Calavas has been authorised to practise as a pharmacist in Egypt.

## NATIVE PRESS AND LORD CROMER

"Al Moayad" comments as follows upon that passage in Lord Cromer's Report which deals with the Legislative Council and the General Assembly:—

"Our readers would infer from Lord Cromer's remarks that he is feeling how dangerous is the unlimited authority which he exercises without restraint in Egypt; an authority that no absolute Ruler of an Oriental Government has ever wielded."

After describing his Lordship's several attributes, the "Moayad" proceeds:—"Should any obstacle be placed in his way by the British Cabinet, he employs the Khedivial authority to remove it, and vice-versa in the case of the Egyptian Government. Lord Cromer has thus spent years in pitting one against the other; and would like this control to remain for ever. Nothing in this world is without end, however, and it is to be feared that the British people themselves, who are unaccustomed to anything but Constitutional rule, would put an end to it. They are born enemies of absolutism; and regard the control of a whole nation by one man as abnormal, no matter whether that person is a well-known and well-intentioned Englishman. It is curious that Lord Cromer should pretend to defend the Egyptian nation from the authority of the Khedive, whereas the British occupied Egypt to protect the Khedive from the nation. The fact is, Lord Cromer desires to place the whole country in the hands of the British Consul-General, under the pretext that Egypt is unable to govern herself, and that were she left alone the Chief Governor of Egypt would restore his absolute influence. In demanding a Constitutional Council, the Egyptians mean to protect the nation from the influence of one man."

## THE SUCRERIES CASE.

The "instruction" in the Sucerries case closed this morning, and the conseil d'instruction will meet to consider the instruction and give its decision on May 16.

## PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS.

The following tenders have been accepted by the Public Works Ministry:—

Adjudications of April 17: for enlarging Bilbeis drain, Sharkieh, Mr. Congos for L.E. 3,447; for construction of buildings for 2nd Irrigation Circle at Ashmoun, Tala Dessouk, Bahr el Saidi, and Birket el Sabt, Abdel Latif Ghoum (Ashmoun and el Saidi) and Mr. A. W. Murdoch (Tala, Dessouk, and Birket el Sabt).

Adjudication of April 25: for repairs to dykes on the Ghizh Canal, Laboun, and Salibet Kochesha, Mr. Andrews at 20 millions per square metre.

Adjudication of April 28: for supply of 1,000 tons of Cardiff coal, of which 850 tons for Ghizh Pump Magazine and 150 for Helwan, Mr. N. Soussa at L.E. 1,828 mills per ton.

## THE PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records three fresh cases at Deshna and a death at Samalout.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio-Rubattino S.S. Perseo left Messina last night, and is due at Alexandria on Saturday morning. She will leave again for Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa on Monday at 3 p.m.

The Ellerman S.S. Belgravia sailed from Liverpool last night for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Niger arrived at Marseilles from Alexandria yesterday morning.

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT COUSINE.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.  
Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation and Government Officials.  
30-11-06



CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL MIXTE D'ALEXANDRIE

LA CHERTÉ DE LA VIE EN EGYPT

Affaire Cheikh Ahmed Soliman Pacha contre l'Cheikh Hassan Hassan Pacha es-qualite de tuteur des mineurs Abd-el-Kerim et Fatihieh, enfants de feu Cheikh Aly Hassan Pacha, et 2° Cheikh Mohamed Aly Pacha.

Par arrêt du 17 juin 1903, Cheikh Ahmed Soliman Pacha avait été condamné par la Cour d'Appel Mixte d'Alexandrie à payer à ses petits-fils mineurs, enfants de sa fille De Hafza, une pension alimentaire de L.E. 30 par mois.

Cette affaire a été plaidée à l'audience du 28 avril dernier. Me Orfali, comparissant pour les défendeurs, a soulevé, entre autres moyens de défense, que les membres de la famille du cheikh Ibrahim Pacha, investis du caractère d'Ulémas par une longue tradition, sont par le fait même exemptés du devoir de travailler et d'ailleurs nullement préparés par l'éducation qu'ils ont reçue à gagner leur vie.

Le tribunal mixte d'Alexandrie, par son jugement du 5 mai dernier a reconnu le bien-fondé de ces considérations et rejeté la demande du cheikh Ahmed Soliman Pacha.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

La baisse s'accroît sensiblement. L'Agricole tombe à 9 3/4, la National Bank à 26 1/8, et la Delta Light à 11 15/16. La Deferred Delta perd une livre à 13 3/4. La Nile Land 1 livre 1/4 à 15.

Malgré tous les efforts tentés pour le soutenir, le Comptoir s'effondre aussi à 6 1/16 l'ancienne et la 6 nouvelle.

Pour peu que cela continue, nous aurons bientôt atteint le minimum constaté d'ordinaire en décembre.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, mercredi 9 Mai.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres vient d'être élevé à 4 pour cent. Hier, au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais est remonté de 1/4, après avoir perdu 3/8 la veille.

Notre marché des valeurs a été, ce matin encore, inactif et lourd; avec une petite accentuation de la tendance à la dépression. A peu d'exceptions près, les titres ont payé, plus ou moins, leur tribut à la réaction.

Les optimistes présidant avec assurance la fin de cette série de mauvaises séances. Ils se basent, paraît-il, d'un côté sur la conviction que le resserrement monétaire à Londres aurait atteint son apogée; de l'autre côté sur l'espoir que le différend turco-anglais serait certainement appelé à recevoir une solution pacifique à l'approche de l'expiration de l'ultimatum.

La National Bank est restée délaissée à 26 9/32. L'Agricole a faibli à 9 7/8. Le Comptoir Financier a été inscrit à 6 1/4, ex-right; l'action nouvelle a été cotée £6. La Cassa di Sconto a rétrogradé à 215 et la nouvelle émission à 212; la Banque d'Athènes à 148 et la Banque d'Orient à 136. La Banque d'Abyssinie s'est réveillée à 6 1/2.

L'action Crédit Foncier est restée immobile à 780. La Nile Land a avancé à 16 9/16 pour fléchir en clôture à 16 3/8 vendeurs. Il se confirme que l'achat du restant du domaine de Kas-el-Doubara rencontre des obstacles sérieux.

L'immobilière a faibli à 366; la part de fondateur à 615. L'Agricole du Nil est également revenue à 273; la part de fondateur à 8 3/8. L'action Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux est restée à 4 1/4; la part de fondateur à 78.

La Brasserie des Pyramides a fléchi à 133 et la part de dividende à 63.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nangovitch ont été traités à 17 7/16 et les Baehier à 5. L'Angle-American s'est raffermi à 5 1/2.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta ont été ramenés à 4 3/16; les Egyptian Constructors à 1 5/16; les Glymenopoulo à 1 1/2 et les Abdy à 1 5/16 3/8.

La Société des Exceleur Hotels vient de conclure l'achat des terrains contigus à ceux qu'elle possédait déjà au rond-point Soliman Pacha. Elle dispose donc actuellement d'environ 5,500 mètres carrés de terrain, dont une partie pourra être revendue dans des conditions très avantageuses.

réclamé le paiement immédiat du solde qui lui était dû sur ce terrain. Bien qu'un dire du contentieux de la Société, cette réclamation fut mal-fondée, on a pris les mesures nécessaires pour le règlement de cette somme. Les tribunaux auront à se prononcer sur les dommages que la Société estime lui avoir été causés de ce chef.

Un second versement de L.E. 1 par action sera probablement appelé vers le 15 Juin prochain.

On rapporte que l'émission de la Commercial, Industrial and Land Co. of Egypt a été largement couverte.

On ajoute que la Société serait en négociations pour la conclusion de deux ou trois nouvelles affaires très prometteuses.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires de la Nungovitch Hotels Co. est convoquée pour le jeudi 31 Mai courant, à 4 h. p.m., au siège social au Caire.

A l'ordre du jour: rapport du conseil; présentation des comptes de l'exercice 1905, fixation du dividende, élection d'administrateurs, etc.

Carnet de l'actionnaire: Les détenteurs d'actions et parts de fondateur de la Land Bank of Egypt sont informés que les dividendes de £0.76 par action ancienne, de P.E. 6,75 par action nouvelle et de £1.2 sh. par part de fondateur sont payables à partir du 15 du courant, à Alexandrie, contre présentation du coupon N° 1.

Un avis de la Nungovitch Hotels Co. porte que le second versement de £4 sur les actions nouvelles peut être effectué le 30 Mai courant, au lieu de la date précédemment prescrite du 15 Mai.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture nécessaire pour son service pour un an de fourrage soit: Orge, fèves saïdi, paille blanche, paille de litierier et son.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 410. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau du Service du nettoiement où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 12 juin 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour fourniture de fourrage."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 12 juin à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur, (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie le 27 avril 1906. 27878-3-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

Vente aux enchères publiques aux magasins de la gare du Caire d'objets non réclamés, après le délai de prescription.

Le Mardi 15 Mai 1906 et jours suivants à 8 heures précises du matin, il sera procédé, aux Magasins (nouveaux) de la gare du Caire, à la vente aux Enchères Publiques des objets non réclamés, tels que:

Sacs vides, Charbon, Fer ouvré, Farine, Confiserie, Habillements pour hommes, Habillements pour dames, Habillements indigènes, Vins et Spiritueux, Conserves, Huile, Céréales, Bois, Tôle, Articles divers.

Conditions de la vente:

- (1) Les articles seront vendus séparément ou par lots, au gré de l'Administration.
- (2) L'Adjudicataire devra payer le prix immédiatement après l'adjudication.
- (3) Et enlever les objets achetés aussitôt le prix payé.
- (4) En cas de non paiement ou de non enlèvement immédiat, les objets seront de nouveau mis en vente aux risques et périls du premier enchérisseur.
- (5) Les acheteurs devront s'assurer au préalable de l'état des articles. Une fois l'adjudication faite, aucune objection ne sera admissible.
- (6) L'Administration se réserve le droit de ne pas donner suite à la vente même après l'adjudication.

Le Caire, le 7 Mai 1906. 27878-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public, qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 8 juin 1906 des offres pour la fourniture, pendant 2 ans, de toutes les quantités de briques, requises pour ses travaux, suivant les clauses et conditions de Cahier des Charges déposé au Bureau des Bâtiments du dit Service où on peut en obtenir copie, contre paiement du 100 m/m.

Les Soumissionnaires auront à joindre à leur offre un récépissé de versement d'une somme de L.E. 50 à titre de dépôt provisoire.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 m/m.—Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé, à:

Monsieur le Directeur Général, Chemins de fer de l'Etat, Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription suivante: "Offre pour la fourniture de Briques."

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Caire, le 8 mai 1906. 27891-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 10 mai courant, le Bureau Télégraphique de Boucha ne transmettra plus de télégrammes en langues Européennes.

The Nile Cold Storage Company, Ltd.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Nile Cold Storage Company, Limited, will be held at the Continental Hotel, Cairo, Egypt, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1906, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report and Accounts for the nine months ending December 31st, 1905, of electing a Director, of electing Auditors, and of transacting the other ordinary general business of the Company.

Holders of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER are requested to deposit same with either of the following Banks:

- The National Bank of Egypt.
- The Bank of Egypt.
- The Anglo-Egyptian Bank.
- The Imperial Ottoman Bank.
- The Crédit Lyonnais.

or at the offices of the Company either in Cairo or London, at least three days before the date of the Meeting.

The receipt for shares deposited must be produced at the Meeting.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1906.

By order of the Board, WILLIAM H. PERKINS, Secretary in Egypt.

Dated the 8th day of May, 1906. 27895-2-1

The Nile Cold Storage Company, Ltd.

Extraordinary General Meeting for transacting Special Business.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Nile Cold Storage Company, Limited, will be held at the Continental Hotel, Cairo, Egypt, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1906, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon thereafter as the business of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company shall be completed, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing resolutions reducing the Capital of the Company to £40,000, for considering and passing proposals for dealing with the Deferred shares, and effecting the necessary alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company.

Should the resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board, WILLIAM H. PERKINS, Secretary in Egypt.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1906. 27896-2-1

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.

Irini Greek s. cap. Pierros, Cyprus.

Vassiliessa Olga, Greek s. cap. Constantis, Constantinople.

Ismailia, Brit. s. cap. Gattaschi, Pireus and Constantinople.

Maria Teresa, Aust. s. cap. Svich, Brindisi and Trieste.

Schleswig, Germ. s. cap. Pesch, Naples and Marseilles, in ballast.

Urbino, Brit. s. cap. Kerr, Hull.

Tacoma, Amer. warship, capt. Smith, Gibraltar.

Potomac, Amer. tug, capt. Proctor, Gibraltar.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour mai 21 11/16 à —; plus bas pour mai 21 3/8 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour mai P.T. 73 — à —; plus bas pour mai 72 1/2 à —.

Remarques (De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Les réalisations ayant continué le marché a fini pas s'en ressentir et la clôture a eu lieu en baisse tant sur la récolte actuelle que sur la nouvelle récolte.

Graines de coton.—La faiblesse s'est accentuée et les prix ont reculé davantage. Le marché est lourd et l'article négligé.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 9 mai 1906.

COOTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 21 11/32 Livraison Mai

" 22 1/8 " Juillet

" 16 15/16 " Novembre

" 16 2/32 " Janvier

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Milet-el-Bassal, cantars 2,472

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 21 5/32 Livraison Mai

" 21 31/32 " Juillet

" 16 2/32 " Novembre

" 16 9/16 " Janvier

Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

10 mai 1906. (11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons — Clôture du marché du 9 mai Soutenu.

ENUNCIER

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET YAUOMEL

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good sans changement

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra sans changement

LOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Faible

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 815 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 43,619

Graines de coton — Huilées

Disponible

Mit-Afif — 71 1/2

Haute-Egypte — 70 1/2

Bla — Fermes

Qualité Saïdi — Cond. Saba P.T. —

Béhéra — " 102 1/2 à 110

Fèves — Sans affaires

Saïdi disponibles: —

Fayoum disponibles: —

Qualité Saïdi — Cond. Saba P.T. 104 à 105

Lebanais — Sans changement

Disponible — Rien

Cond. Saba P.T. 95 à 100

Orges — Sans changement

Cond. Saba P.T. 71 à 73

Mais — Sans changement

Disponible — Rien

Cond. Saba P.T. 75 à 85

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 14228 = 28.5691

Prix P.T. 22 à 21 cond. franco-wagon. Contre même jour l'année passée ors. 4,341.

Exportation du 9 mai dep. le 4 mai

Coton Bal. 598 Bal. 7374

Gr. de cot. Ard. 13753

Fèves " " " "

SUCRES

Visible supply

1906 1905

Angleterre Ton. 163,350 Ton. 185,650

France " 707,100 " 555,800

Allemagne " 1,262,550 " 800,500

Hambourg " 148,640 " 96,690

Autriche " 660,270 " 443,030

Hollande " 79,100 " 22,600

Belgique " 174,480 " 87,190

Etats-Unis " 334,000 " 278,180

Cuba " 301,000 " 320,870

Flottant " 8,580 " 37,060

Total Ton. 3,840,070 Ton. 2,867,510

Les grs cotons ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

C.M.E.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Bal. P.T.

Province Béhéra

De P.T. 20 à 240

De P.T. 29 " 297

Province Gharieb

De P.T. 70 à 290

Tanah. " " " "

60 " 330

55 " 292

16 " 332

Beni-Souef... De P.T. 80 à 230

70 " 310

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TOUT

Graines de coton Affi. P.T. 71 1/2 à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte " 70 1/2 " " "

Blé Saïdi " 94 1/2 " " "

Fèves Saïdi " " " "

" Fayoum " " " "

ARRIVAGES

du jeudi 10 mai 1906

Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

ORIGINES DE L'EGYPTE

COOTONS

Graines de coton — S/B 309

Graines de coton — sacs 1903

Blé Saïdi " " " "

Béhéra " " 19

Fèves Saïdi " " 455

" Béhéra " " " "

Orges " " " "

Mais " " " "

Lebanais " " " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,552,983

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 3,615,436

Contre même jour en 1905:

COOTONS

Graines de coton — S/B 1103

Graines de coton — sacs 13563

Blé Saïdi " " 480

Béhéra " " 501

Fèves Saïdi " " " "

" Béhéra " " " "

Orges " " " "

Mais " " " "

Lebanais " " " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,028,562

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 3,810,679

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

COTON F



## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE LADO ENCLAVE.

## ANGLO-CONGOLESE AGREEMENT.

## ANNULMENT OF THE LEASE.

LONDON, May 9.

An Anglo-Congolese agreement has been signed here annulling the lease of the Lado Enclave to the Congo Free State, but King Leopold will continue to occupy it during his reign. A railway is to be constructed from Lado to the Free State. The Belgians are to be allowed free navigation on the Upper Nile and free transit through the Egyptian Sudan.

(Reuter)

## THE DUMA.

## ASSEMBLES TO-DAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.

The Duma assembles to-morrow with elaborate ceremonial. The Tsar will make a speech from the Throne in the Winter Palace.

The new fundamental laws of the Empire which have been promulgated, asserting the autocratic power and limiting the powers of the Duma, have created consternation.

A Liberal meeting took place yesterday evening at which several members of the Duma were present. The meeting was broken up by troops.

(Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.

The fundamental laws of the Constitution stipulate for legislative initiative. The right of veto belongs to the Tsar.

(Havas)

## COUNT IGNATIEFF'S ASSASSINATION CONTRADICTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.

The news of the assassination of Count Ignatieff is denied.

(Havas)

## CHINESE CUSTOMS.

PEKING, May 9.

An edict has been issued appointing Tsiang-Liang Vice-Minister of Customs and Tong-Shao Vice-Minister of Customs. All Chinese and foreigners employed in the Customs are placed under their control. It is thought that the edict may radically affect the status of Sir Robert Hart.

(Reuter)

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

## CLERICALISM ENEMY OF DEMOCRACY.

LONDON, May 9.

Mr. Lloyd-George continued the debate on the Education Bill. He said that Democracy had come to the conclusion that Clericalism was its enemy, and the people were resolved to rally round the Bible: a secularist Britain was impossible.

(Reuter)

## GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 9.

The Emperor William will visit the Emperor Francis-Joseph in June at Schoenbrunn.

(Reuter)

## JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, May 9.

The Japanese training squadron has arrived here. Extensive official preparations have been made for their reception.

(Reuter)

## STRIKES IN ITALY.

ROME, May 9.

A strike agitation is reported from Turin, Bologna, and Leghorn.

(Havas)

## HOME SPORT.

LONDON, May 9.

Chester Cup. Feathered 1. Torpoint 2. Rapt 3.

Cricet. Leicestershire v. Lancashire: Lancashire won by one run. Surrey v. Northamptonshire: Surrey won by an innings and 21 runs. Marylebone v. Yorkshire: Marylebone won by 40 runs.

(Reuter)

## The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office: 1-3, George Street, Edinburgh. ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000. ANNUAL REVENUE £1,430,000. CLAIMS PAID £23,500,000.

## LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo. E. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo. BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 4.

## The Money Market.

The more cheerful notice towards the end of last week began slowly to melt away with the advent of the present week, and Wednesday evening found the City again in a nervous and uneasy state of mind. The calm and commendable attitude of the directors of the Bank of England on the preceding Thursday had done much to allay the disturbed feeling in financial circles, but America's troubles again forced their way to the front, and it became apparent that the drain of gold to that country had not come to an end. It was not until yesterday, however, when the exchange came forward half a point down, that the full effect was realised, and the Bank directors had no option then but to raise the Bank rate to 4% again. Thus once more we are faced with the problem of the inadequacy of our gold reserve.

The action of the United States Treasury in making advances free of interest against gold imports no doubt facilitates the withdrawal of gold by New York bankers, and it is feared in some quarters here that a further rise in the Bank rate next week will be necessary to protect our reserve, but on the other hand it is hoped that the drain to Paris and Berlin may be diverted, and the situation thereby relieved.

For the present, money rates have not responded as quickly as discounts to the new conditions, for all money can be obtained at 3½% and weekly loans at 3¼%, whilst the rate for three months' bills stands firm at 3½%. Should no more gold be taken away, rates will probably remain fairly easy, and so wear down the discount rate, gaining assistance to this end, in all likelihood, by a demand for bills from the Continent.

The Bank return shows a reduction in the reserve of about a million, bringing the "proportion" down to 38½%, owing mainly to the gold withdrawals for shipment and for the provinces.

## The Stock Markets.

The position of money still dominates the share market, and it seems hopeless to expect any return of confidence until the course of the money market is more settled. Consols and other gilt-edged securities are naturally influenced by the rise of the Bank rate, but if the latter proves effective, it will in the end no doubt produce a reverse result.

Meanwhile, speculation is almost at a standstill, and most markets are in the hands of the largest dealers, who do not seem inclined, and are not likely, to allow them to fall away much, most securities being certainly on a rock-bottom basis.

The features of the week have been the wide fluctuations in Hudson's Bay, and a considerable flutter in Anglo-American Cable Co's shares, the last-named being due to a rumour that some re-adjustment of the share capital will take place, which will be to the interests of the Deterred shareholders, who certainly deserve some consideration.

The issues of the Commercial, Industrial, and Land Company of Egypt and the £1,570,000 of 3½% Guaranteed Bonds of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt have been prominent features. The latter has been naturally well taken, being a first class security in every way, and the Commercial, Industrial and Land Co. should have no difficulty in obtaining the small capital required, as there is plenty of money about for good ventures, particularly in Egypt, and the options acquired appear to be of a sound and profitable character.

## Consols.

The Consols carry-over was effected on Wednesday, the rate being 3½% per cent. as compared with 3½% per cent. last month. The higher rate, added to rumours respecting the redemption of the floating debt, and the rise in the Bank rate, caused a sharp relapse of ½% in the price of Consols, other gilt-edged securities acting in sympathy. To-day Consols leave off at 89½.

## Foreign Bonds.

The success of the new Russian loan exercised a beneficial effect in the international market early in the week, and the price of Russian Fours went up to 84. A withdrawal of this active support, however, caused a slight set-back in both the Fours and the new loan. These are now quoted 83 and 82½ pm. respectively. Turkish Unified benefited by the rumours of the conversion of the Priority, and, notwithstanding the frontier trouble, an advance of ½% was recorded. Japanese stocks are rather lower, the Four-per-cents closing at 90½ as against 91½ a week ago.

## Home Rails.

The home railway market has again been irregular, and the shares generally are lower on balance. There certainly has not been the same confidence in dealing in these securities since the present Government was elected, no doubt owing to fears of legislation in favour of popular rates, and other interference.

Some excellent traffic returns are reported this week, the Midland showing an increase of no less than £17,694 against a falling off last year (Baster week) of £12,820, while the North Western has a gain of £14,000 compared with a decrease of £9,000.

## Americans.

The heavy liquidation in Wall Street on Tuesday had a bad influence on Americans here, and a large number of shares have charged hands. Prices have in consequence shown considerable declines, and though the market was a little steadier yesterday, an irregular tone again prevails at the time of writing. The closing prices in the leading stocks are as follows: Aitchison, 91½; Baltimore, 110½; Canadian Pacific, 163½; Chicago and Milwaukee, 164½; Erie, 40½; Illinois Central, 173½; Louisville, 144; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania shares, 70; Philadelphia and Reading, 59½; Southern Pacific, 64½; Union Pacific, 147½; Steel Common, 40; Steel Preferred, 108.

## Egyptians.

There is hardly anything to report regarding the Egyptian market this week. Business has been on a small scale, and prices are still sagging. Delta Land and Investment have been fluctuating rapidly, falling from 4½ to 3½, and then recovering almost as quickly to 4½ buyers, without any shares changing hands. Delta Preference Bearer are only 12½, and very nominal at this price. Delta Ordinary have fallen to 17½, but the Deferred remain steady at about 106.

National Bank of Egypt remain quiet at 26½, and Agricultural Banks are slightly easier at 10½. The new issue, as already stated, has been readily subscribed. Union Foncière are a shade harder at 6½, and Abyssinian Banks at ½ premium. Land and General Trust are ½ discount to par, and Egyptian Estates are steady at ½. Corporation of Western Egypt are easier at ½ premium. Delta Sugar are quite unchanged at 4½ as also are Egyptian Markets at ½. Salt and Soda are nominally 23s. to 25s., but there is absolutely no business doing in them. Land Bank of Egypt keep firm at 9½, and Bank of Roumania at 10½.

## Mining.

The mining market is quiet, and business remains almost at a standstill. Dealers seem to be of the opinion that until a Constitution is granted to South Africa no movement of any importance is likely to take place. The report of the Government's intention to offer to pay the passages home to China of any coolies who may be desirous of leaving South Africa has had a somewhat unsettling effect on the Rand, and these constant interferences serve to keep a spirit of nervousness, and a lack of desire to deal, prevalent in the market.

There is little doing in Egyptian mining shares. Egyptian Mines have relapsed to 6s. 3d., and New Egyptian are ½ lower at 1½. Nile Valley are flat at 6s. and Um Rus at ½.

The closing prices to-night are as follows:

Abyssinian Bank	10	94	pm
Agricultural Banks	10	94	pm
Preferred	10	94	pm
3½ Bonds	93	94	pm
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	13	17	pm
Central Egypt Exp. Co.	16	17	pm
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte	16	17	pm
Corporation of Western Egypt	16	17	pm
Daira Sugar 4% Deb.	4	108	pm
Daira Sanieh Ord.	17	108	pm
Deferred	105	108	pm
Delta Prof.	12	14	pm
Deferred	12	14	pm
Delta Lands	4	14	pm
Egypt. Invest. & Agency	8	14	pm
Egypt. Trust & Invest.	1	14	pm
Egyptian Markets	1	14	pm
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	5/9	6.3	pm
Egyptian Sudan Mines	1	14	pm
Land and General	1	14	pm
Egyptian Estates	1	14	pm
Estates Deferred	12	13	pm
Erida	1	14	pm
Fatira	1	14	pm
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	1	14	pm
Land Bank of Egypt	9	14	pm
Mysore Reefs	1/6	2/6	pm
New Egyptian Co.	1	14	pm
National Bank	26	14	pm
Nile Valley	5/9	6/3	pm
N. Nile Valley	1	14	pm
Salt & Soda	1	14	pm
Sudan Exploration	1	14	pm
Sudan Gold	1	14	pm
Um Ru Gold Mine	1	14	pm
United African Exp.	1	14	pm
Union Foncière d'Egypte	6	14	pm

## SPORT AND PLAY.

## KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

## REGATTA.

The following is the result of yesterday's regatta:

Boat	Start	Finish	Sailed by
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
1 Minnie	3.03.12	4.22.17	N. de Courcy
2 Tier el Mina	3.00.10	4.23.10	Capt. F. Borg
3 L'Aiglon	3.07.40	4.23.40	J. Chini
Coot	3.03.15	4.23.55	A. S. Preston
Leman	3.10.12	4.29.15	Mr. de Planta
Sans Pareille	3.20.57	4.32.57	F. Ott
Madeleine	3.15.45	4.34.40	A. Grafton
Nanine	3.14.30	4.41.15	Grafton Bey
Delikanli	3.15.50	4.57.40	Mrs. Macauley

The wind was fresh from the W.N.W. Of the four new boats in Class I., now racing on rating the Aiglon did the best, but the breeze was too strong for her. She however finished with 9 minutes in hand on her allowance from the scratch boat. The Madeleine did next best, being only beaten by 2 minutes by the scratch boat. The Nanine did much better than last week, but still lost on the scratch by nine minutes, and Delikanli again did not realize what one would expect of her by being 2½ minutes behind. Both the Nanine and Delikanli appear to us to be able to stand much more canvas than they carry at present. The Akraha fouled the elbow mark buoy and gave up. The Cyclone broke her tiller and had also to give up.

## CRICKET.

## VICTORIA COLLEGE v. MR. T. H. MARSDEN'S XI.

On Saturday last a match was played between Victoria College and Mr. T. H. Marsden's XI., which after a very pleasant game ended in a win for the school. Scores:—

VICTORIA COLLEGE.			
A. Morrison, c. Dawson, b. Henley	4		
S. Cheori, b. Henley	2		
A. Verry, st. Dawson, b. Henley	39		
A. Mustard, c. Dawson, b. Henley	4		
E. Harle, b. Henley	2		
A. E. Aubrey, b. Shepherd	39		
S. Legonico, c. and b. Henley	5		
F. G. Lowick, c. and b. Henley	10		
A. G. Lias, b. Henley	0		
M. Saleh Yaghen, c. Ash, b. Shepherd	5		
F. Saba, not out	0		
Extras	9		

MR. MARSDEN'S XI.			
H. Ash, b. Mustard	27		
G. Henley, c. A. G. Lias, b. Mustard	5		
H. Cheseaman, c. S. Cheori, b. Mustard	12		
P. W. Carver, b. Mustard	0		
W. P. Chataway, c. A. G. Lias, b. S. Cheori	21		
Rev. Longley, b. Aubrey	1		
F. de Rougemont, b. Aubrey	1		
H. Dawson, b. Aubrey	13		
F. Shepherd, run out	0		
T. H. Marsden, not out	0		
Extras	5		

VICTORIA COLLEGE.			
2nd Innings.			
F. Saba, b. Shepherd	6		
M. Saleh Yaghen, c. Substitute, b. De Rougemont	7		
S. Cheori, c. Substitute, b. De Rougemont	13		
E. Harle, c. Substitute, b. Shepherd	39		
S. Legonico, c. Rev. Longley, b. Henley	4		
A. Mustard, not out	72		
A. Verry, not out	1		
A. Morrison	1		
A. G. Lias	1		
F. G. Lowick	1		
A. E. Aubrey	1		
Extras	2		

Played at Abbassieh (Slade Ground) on Tuesday, between Sergeants, 1st King's Royal Rifles and Mounted Infantry. Scores:—

MOUNTED INFANTRY.			
1st Innings.			
Sgt. Wiley, b. Riley	0		
Q. M. S. Haseldine, b. Riley	2		
S. M. McKenzie, b. Riley	8		
Smith, run out	4		
Sgt. Laffan, b. Riley	1		
L. Sgt. Carley, c. Beck, b. Knaggs	1		
" Bingham c. Davis, b. Knaggs	4		
Sgt. Smith, b. Riley	0		
L. C. Woodham, b. Riley	2		
Sgt. Cooper, b. Riley	0		
" Sparrow, not out	0		
Byes	1		
Total	23		

## SERGEANTS KING'S ROYAL RIFLES

L. Sgt. Davis, b. Woodham	8
Sgt. Jacob, b. Bingham	6
" Spencer, retired	38
C. Sgt. Harrington, retired	34
L. Sgt. Knaggs, retired	13
C. Sgt. Wyatt, retired	15
Sgt. Riley	
" Tomlinson	
C. Sgt. Beck	
Sgt. Boss	
" Creswell	
Byes	9
Wides	2
Total	125

2nd Innings.			
Q. M. S. Haseldine, b. Spencer	24		
Sgt. Kieley, b. Creswell	0		
" Wiley, not out	46		
S. M. Smith, c. Beck, b. Spencer	0		
Sgt. Laffan, c. Knaggs, b. Spencer	0		
L. Sgt. Bingham, b. Spencer	3		
S. M. McKenzie, b. Spencer	2		
L. C. Woodham, retired	5		
Sgt. Kerrison, b. Knaggs	1		
" Cooper, b. Knaggs	0		
" Sparrow, c. Harrington, b. Knaggs	0		
Byes	11		
Total	93		

## Calendar of Coming Events.

## ALEXANDRIA.

May.			
Thurs. 10	Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also).		
	Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O.		
Sat. 12	Hippodrome, Round Point. Horse Show.		
	Mustapha Range. B. R. C. (Alex.) Deliberate firing Competition and Practice. 2.30.		
Sun. 13	Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.		
	Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.		
Wed. 16	Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.		
Sat. 19	Round Point. Trotting Races.		
	SAN Stefano Casino. Opening Ball. 10.		
Thurs. 24	A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting. 3.30.		
Sat. 26	A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting (second day). 3.30.		

## CAIRO.

May.			
Thurs. 10	Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.		
	Aloazar Parisien. 9.30.		
	New Theatre Abbas. Variety Entertainment. 9.		
Fri. 11	Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.		
Sun. 13	Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.		

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

## ALEXANDRIA.

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.			
Direction of wind	...	N.W.	
Force of wind	...	9	
State of Sea	...	Slight	
Barometer corrected	...	763	
Evaporation	...	4	
State of Clouds	...	1/4 clouded	
During			
24 hours	Max. Temp. in the shade	24	
ending 8 a.m.	Min. do. do.	17	
	Humidity of the air	71	
	Heat of the sun	45	
	Moon rises 8.55 p.m.		
	" sets 6.45 a.m.		

## REMARKS.

The weather yesterday was bright and cheerful, but the night was windy and a little cool on account of the no rherly breeze, which blew all night. The morning opens with a light N.E. breeze and a steady barometer.

## OTHER STATIONS.

## OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.
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## EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For MALTA and ROTTERDAM, by the S.S. Andros, sailed on the 4th May:

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 31 bales cotton  
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 51 " "  
Peel & Co., 200 " "  
282 bales cotton  
Various, 6,686 bags onions, 6 bales skins, 6 bales gum, 18 empty casks

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Niger, sailed on the 4th May:

FOR MARSEILLES  
M. L. Carasso, 8 bales senna  
Blattner, 15 packages carpets, etc.  
Salt & Soda, 50 casks oil  
Onofrio, 450 bags onions, etc.  
Nadouri, 440 bags rice  
Bonded Stores, 34 cases tables  
Groppi, 500 bags onions  
Various, 94 packages sundries  
Peel & Co., 155 bales cotton  
G. Riecken, 60 " "  
Schmid & Co., 186 " "  
G. Frauger & Co., 125 " "  
J. Planta & Co., 31 " "  
Mohr & Fenderl, 64 " "  
G. Petracchi & Co., 64 " "  
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 90 " "  
R. & O. Lindeman, 220 " "  
995 bales cotton

FOR VARIOUS PORTS  
A. Hess & Co., 166 bales cotton (Barcelona)  
J. Planta & Co., 80 bales cotton (Havre)  
W. Trapp & Co., 15 bales cotton (Dunkirk)  
M. el Kerm, 50 bales senna (Algiers)  
Various, 5 packages sundries

For PIREUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Tzaritza, sailed on the 4th May:

Various, 6,924 bags onions, 10 bags rice, 1,820 packages vegetables, 40 packages cotton thread, 10 packages sundries  
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 375 bales cotton  
F. C. Baines & Co., 105 " "  
R. & O. Lindemann, 205 " "  
Mohr & Fenderl, 25 " "  
G. Riecken, 290 " "  
E. Mallison & Co., 270 " "  
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 " "  
G. Frauger & Co., 606 " "  
2,406 bales cotton

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Habsburg, sailed on the 5th May:

Kyriazi Bros., 7 cases cigarettes  
Moh. Kattab, 50 crates tomatoes  
S. Sigalas, 122 crates tomatoes  
Sté Le Khédive, 6 cases cigarettes  
P.P. Bahagiar & Son, 59 crates tomatoes  
Dimitrino & Co., 3 cases cigarettes  
Moh. Dahi, 92 crates vegetables  
R. Delia, 209 crates tomatoes  
A. Frick, 11 barrels fresh fish  
Bonded Stores, 8 cases cigarettes  
Various, 37 packages sundries  
G. D. Kaniskeri, 6,400 bags onions  
Griva Bros., 3,499 " "  
Banca Mobiliare, 3,000 " "  
A. Grioni, 3,805 " "  
Banca Anglo-Austriaca, 2,995 " "  
A. Hess & Co., 2,493 " "  
L. Tolentino, 2,830 " "  
Behrend & Co., 2,500 " "  
S. G. Violar, 1,999 " "  
H. Stavridis, 1,400 " "  
H. A. Daghem, 1,000 " "  
Attias & Co., 807 " "  
Ibr. H. Kheri, 596 " "  
C. J. Parissia, 495 " "  
Stern Bros., 400 " "  
E. G. Caralis, 200 " "

## Egyptian State Railways &amp; Telegraphs.

## NOTICE.

The Administration has the honour to inform the Public that tenders will be received before noon on the 20th of June 1906 for the supply of 200,000 Oak Sleepers; 100,000 Pine Sleepers, in accordance with the Specification and General Conditions, of which a copy may be obtained on application to the Stores Department, Boulac (Cairo) or Gabbary (Alexandria) against payment of 100 m/m. Each offer should be accompanied by a receipt for a provisional deposit of L. E. 200 in the case of the oak sleepers and L. E. 100 for the pinewood sleepers, to be duly paid into the Central Treasury of the Administration.

Tenders must be accompanied by a stamped paper of 30 Milliemes and be addressed by registered post to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, and in double envelopes, the inner bearing the following inscription:—"Tender for Oak Sleepers and Pine Sleepers."

The Administration is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to itself the right of dividing the Contract.

Cairo, 2nd May 1906. 27,855-2-2

## Administration des Postes

Les personnes désirant recevoir leurs correspondances au guichet, sont instamment priées de prendre leurs mesures pour se les faire adresser "Poste Restante."

Les abonnés aux lites spéciales sont également priés de recommander à leurs correspondants de faire indiquer, sur les envois qu'ils leur adressent, le numéro de leur boîte, et ce à l'effet de faciliter le service de triage.

27889-1

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

## CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 1.0 p.m.  
Sales of the day... .. bales 8,000  
Of which Egyptian... .. 400  
American new maize, Spot per cental... .. 4/6  
Amer. futures (June-July)... .. 5/9  
" (October-November)... .. 5/73  
American middling... .. 6/11  
Egypt fully good fair, delivery (May) 10 8/64  
" " " " (June) 10 4/61  
" " " " (July) 9 62/64  
" " " " (N.Y.) 851/64  
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... .. 9  
" " good fair... .. 10  
" " good... .. 11 4/16  
" " fully good fair... .. 10 8/16  
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) ... ..  
LONDON, May 9.  
Consols (June)... .. 89 3/4  
Egyptian Unified... .. 104 1/2  
Private Discount 3 m. Bank bills... .. 4 1/2  
New York, May 9  
Spot Cotton... .. 11 95  
American Futures (June)... .. 11 18  
" (July)... .. 11 18  
" (October)... .. 10 71  
" (November)... .. 10 70  
Cable transfers... .. dol. 4 85 3/4  
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... .. bales 15,000  
New Orleans, May 9  
Cotton Spot... .. 11 6/16  
" Futures July... .. 11 46  
" August... .. 11 18  
LIVERPOOL, May 9  
American futures (June-July)... .. 5/94  
LONDON, May 9  
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... .. 31  
Private discount (3 month bills)... .. 4 1/2  
Consols (June)... .. 89 3/4  
Egyptian Unified... .. 104 1/2  
Turkish Unified... .. 92  
Rio Tinto... .. 64  
New Daira... .. 17  
Agricultural Bank... .. 10  
National Bank of Egypt... .. 26 1/2  
Rand Mines New... .. 6  
Chartered of S. Africa... .. 1 9/16  
Nile Valley Gold Mine... .. New  
New Egyptians... .. 1  
The Western Oasis Corporation 1/2 premium  
Delta Light (Bearing shares)... .. 12  
Egyptian Railway... .. 100  
" Domain... .. 104  
Ottoman Defence... .. 103  
Italian Bonds 4 1/2... .. 105  
Greek Monopoly... .. 54 1/2  
Greek Rent 4 1/2... .. 41  
Ottoman Bank... .. 16  
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (May) 6 15/16 sellers  
German Best Sugar (May)... .. 8/1 1/2  
PARIS, May 9  
Banque d'Alger... .. 150  
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... .. 775  
Crédit Lyonnais... .. 1165  
Comptoir National d'Escompte... .. 6 9  
Land Bank of Egypt... .. 231  
Ottoman Bank... .. 660  
Lots Turcs... .. 143  
Cheques on London... .. 25.19 1/2  
Sugar White No. 8 (May)... .. 25  
Régie de Salonique... .. 176

## National Bank of Egypt.

## 5th ISSUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Warrants are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for Scrip Certificates on and after the 10th inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.  
Alexandria 9th May 1906. 27883-7-2

## George Nungovich Hotels Company.

Contrairement à l'avis précédent, le second versement de £. 4 à faire sur les actions nouvelles contre remise du certificat provisoire doit être effectué le 30 Mai prochain au lieu du 15 Mai, comme il a été publié.  
Le Caire, le 7 Mai 1906. 27875-2-A-2

## Royal Insurance Company.

## NOTICE.

Messrs. Haselden and Co., Egyptian Agents for the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, hereby beg to inform their clients that having regard to the widespread uneasiness which the San Francisco disaster has created in the minds of the public generally, the Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have made the following official announcement:—

"The Royal Insurance Company has learnt by cablegram from its Manager at San Francisco that the area of the recent disaster involves a possible liability of £1,350,000 (6,750,000 dollars). Having regard however to the large balance at the credit of Profit and Loss at the end of 1904, and the profitable results of last year's operations, the payments which will have to be made in connection with this liability will not necessitate any reduction in the Fire and Reserve Funds of the Company."

It is anticipated that when the Manager of the Company at San Francisco has been able to look closely into the position it will transpire that the Company's losses will be appreciably less than the figure mentioned. 27883-4-1

## Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd.

The Agent and General Manager, P. O. Box No. 659 Cairo, is prepared to consider offers for the purchase of 2,000 barrels of Portland Cement Dufosse Henri Brand now in Stores at Zifteh Barrage. 27894-3-1

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21-1-907

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Agences d'Egypte:

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LE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que:  
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Garde de titres;  
Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Egypte et l'étranger.  
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2% aux bons de 1 an et au-dessus.

27883-4-1

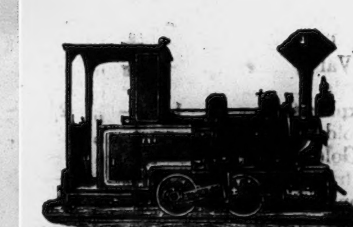
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	A.M.	(HELOUAN BRANCH)	P.M.
Bab-el-Louk ... dep.	6.40/8.50/10.10/11.45/12.5.1	5.1.25.2.15.3.10.4.10.5.15.6.15.7.30.8.40.10.12.30	
Helouan ... arr.	7.30/8.47/9.45	10.47	12.40
			2.3.3.45/4.52/5.49/7.8.49.28/10.47.1.7
Helouan ... dep.	6.50/7.50/8.10/9.10/10.10	12.5	1.25
Bab-el-Louk ... arr.	7.35/8.20/8.57/9.45/10.47/11.10/12.42/12.48/2.2.22/2.59/3.49/5.25.49/6.59/8.19.32/10.53/11.55		

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